

Weekly National Intelligencer.

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OHIO.

The re-elected Governor of the State of Ohio, the Hon. REUBEN WOOD, was sworn into office at Columbus on the 12th of this month: on which occasion he delivered an Inaugural Address, in which we were gratified—we had almost said agreeably surprised—at finding sound conservative sentiments in reference to the "Compromise," well worthy of having a place in our columns. We therefore copy that part of his Address, and also so much of it as urges the importance of the improvement of the navigation of the Western rivers, as follows:

"On occasions like this, it has, especially of late, become customary to speak of the value of the union of these States, and of the necessity of sustaining it in the spirit of the Constitution. It has occupied the attention of the Executives of several of our sister States of the Confederacy within the last few weeks, and their communications, both north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, breathe a true spirit of patriotism, by the expression of the most loyal attachment to the Union. This evinces a much better state of feeling than has hitherto existed.

"It is true, the terms Northern fanatics are occasionally employed, as if they were known only in the North; but I apprehend even this fault will hereafter disappear, when the true history of some of our Southern friends shall be fully read and better understood.

"But in her attachment to the Union, and in her unflinching determination to support it, Ohio permits no others to lead. She never knew dissimilation. She neither will nor will she, assemble in convention to weaken that Union by means in palpable violation of constitutional duty. If she feels herself aggrieved by the measures of Congress, or the acts of other States, in the Union she will seek redress, and not out of it. To nullify the constitutional obligations is not a favorite remedy with her people.

"The law known as the 'Compromise,' which has caused so much ill feeling, is the act of the National Legislature, held to be constitutional by the judicial tribunals authorized to decide that question; and if the measure itself, as an act of policy, necessity, and justice, were not worth the parchment on which it was engrossed, the people of Ohio, it is believed, will never sully their integrity by its criminal violation.

"Under all the circumstances which surround us, it should remain undisturbed, and this fruitful source of agitation and excitement should be forever closed. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

"The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the National Union cannot be doubted. She is now, as she ever has been, for the Constitution and its compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures, as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery. She regards these measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance, to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the questions settled by them. She has planted herself on the Constitution; and, guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all sections of the country, and endeavor to strengthen the bonds of the Union, by cherishing relations of amity and fraternal affection between all its members.

"I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the importance of the Union. You are, I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude. Without union our liberties never could have been achieved; without it they cannot be maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism—the cause of political and religious liberty—the peace and prosperity of our people.

To the end, then, that its great blessings may be preserved, and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to yield a patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally adopted, and cherish feelings of affectionate intercourse between the several members of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Washington, let the injunction be regarded by each and all of us with a Christian fidelity. Let our habits of acting, thinking, and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed 'the palladium of our political safety and prosperity'—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. Then shall we have performed our whole duty—to ourselves, to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world."

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We cannot refuse the tribute of our respect to the general character of the Inaugural Address of the new Democratic Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, (the Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER.) The tone of the subjoined extract from it particularly challenges our admiration for its conservatism and practical wisdom, and, above all, for its clear and unreserved declarations of loyalty to the Union:

"I am most happy, my fellow-citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common country is at peace with all the world, and prosperous in an eminent degree. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the National Government, has been most fortunately, and, I trust, permanently, adjusted through the medium of what are generally known as the Compromise Measures. The general acquiescence of the several States in this adjustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union—permanence to that Union the formation of which gave our nation early influence and dignity of position with the other Powers of the earth. Her rights have, consequently, been respected by her, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess, and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institutions has constrained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum within her limits, and enjoy under the ample folds of her national flag, political and religious freedom.

"The continuance of these unequalled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of the Constitution under which it was formed. The Union and the Constitution are one and indivisible. The former cannot exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the Constitution is against the Union; and he who would strike at either would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Federal Constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts. It is the paramount law of each State, and it is the imperative duty of their respective Governments to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provision to carry into execution the intent of this instrument; but it is the right and duty of the States, moving within the limits of their reserved rights, to co-operate with the General Government in this legitimate work. They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the Constitution. Such interference cannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and, if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statute-book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

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MR. WEBSTER'S VIEWS ON INTERVENTION.

We think it will be admitted that we do not misrepresent this great statesman's views when we say that his lucid, patriotic, and truly American speech on the Greek question embodies the following principles and policy, from which Mr. WEBSTER emphatically says he has not departed and cannot depart: First, the asserted right of forcible intervention in the affairs of other nations is in violation of public law; that, however, there is an exception to this in the case of vicinage, and in some extreme cases, when such interference may be justified upon principles of necessity or self-defence; with these exceptions, the doctrine asserted by the 'Holy Alliance,' threatened by Russia in the case of Greece, and carried into practice in the case of Hungary, is abhorrent, and is in direct opposition to the principles on which our institutions are founded.

What follows? "Are we to go to war? Are we to interfere in the Greek cause or any other European cause? Are we to endanger our pacific relations?" asks Mr. Webster. And what is his answer? "No; CERTAINLY NOT." Can any thing be more explicit? Could any answer have been given more emphatically at variance with the counsels of M. Kossuth, who says that going to war in a European cause would be "if no great mischief after all," and who admits that if his counsel is followed, and Russia should disregard our protest, we should be "literally obliged to go to war, or else be degraded before mankind." And is M. Kossuth a better exponent of American policy, a more trustworthy guardian of American interests, than Daniel Webster, and the many wise and patriotic men who have ever taught us the same sentiments?

Again and again does Mr. WEBSTER guard his countrymen on this point. "The just policy of this country is, in the first place, a peaceful policy." "To the extent which our opinions and sentiments may be brought to act," &c. &c. Abhorring, then, this doctrine of forcible intervention in the affairs of other nations, and declining therefore any forcible intervention by our own Government, what remains for us to do? We must "proclaim our detestation of it; we must 'secure our own happiness by the preservation of our own principles; those principles we must have the manliness to express and the spirit to defend.' The opposite sentiment we must 'deny and condemn.' by our 'intelligence and vigor' we must keep alive and sustain the hopes of the friends of human liberty; we must never 'give our consent' that republican principles shall be 'brought into disrepute and disgrace.' We must 'let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions, and protest,' &c. But then may we do no more? May we go to war? "No; certainly not." May we interfere in any European cause? "No; certainly not." Are we to endanger our pacific relations? "No; certainly not." So said Mr. WEBSTER in 1823.

So says he now; for only last week, to Kossuth's face, he declared that he could not "retract a single sentiment which he then expressed." Then Mr. Webster and M. Kossuth are at direct issue on this point of American interference in European affairs. [New York Commercial Advertiser.]

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

It is strange that every true lover of the human race, who desires to accomplish that for them which is the best that can be obtained for all, when the circumstances of the world and the opposing wickedness of men are taken into consideration, should not coincide in the plan of African colonization.

The colored population will always hold an inferior situation in our country. Call it prejudice or what you will, it is nevertheless fact. There is no room for the proper exercise of what talent they may possess, or for the creation of any talent in their children as they grow up. Were the designs of abolitionists carried out, and every slave freed, that would not give them an elevated condition in society here, nor an opportunity to reach it.

There is a country, peopled entirely with men of their own race; suited by its climate to the original habits of their people, fertile, capable of an immense production of articles the most sought for in commerce; free in its institutions; standing as a beacon light on the coast of Africa to guide its wandering children back to their native home. Can there be a better resting place offered to them, a better destiny opened before them, a brighter day of liberty, respectability, and usefulness dawning for their benefit?

The effects which the existence of such an independent nationality will have upon their own mental energies, upon the intellectual capacity of their children, upon the future elevation of their own race, constitute one argument. The use which they will prove to the continent of Africa in the destruction of the slave trade, in raising from degradation the surrounding tribes, and in penetrating every dark corner of ignorance and superstition by the reflected light of their own knowledge, religion, and freedom, is another. The condition which such a colony will assume hereafter, through the influence of wealth, commerce, and education, upon even the whole world, is a third.

How, then, can any one, in the exercise of a correct moral sense, oppose this plan?—*Connecticut Courant.*

Let the State provide work for all willing and able to do it who can find none for themselves; let the almshouse engulf only those who are too young, too old, too imbecile or too ill to work—and beggary will be reduced within narrow limits, instead of covering the earth like a deluge.—*Tribune.*

"Let the State provide work for all willing and able to do it who can find none for themselves." We trust the State will perform no such Don Quixotism as this. Once give out that the State will provide work for those in need of it, and all sorts of private enterprises, private labor, individual independence, and social industry will be thrown to the dogs. The French tried that upon the breaking out of the new Republic, under the guidance of Ledru Rollin, Albert, and their associates, and a pretty piece of work they made. The Bank of France could not have stood such a depletion for half a year, even if it had been backed by the Bank of England, and all the private banks on both sides of the Channel. It is the State, either in its omissions or commissions, which often proves the greatest curse to labor; sometimes by providing too much, and sometimes by making provision for the protection of labor.

One of the greatest enemies of labor is found in the so-called philosophy of the age, or in the system of the new school of philosophy which would drive every thing into associations-to-day, in order to carry out combinations tomorrow. The first law of this party is to value every man alike, every man's intellectual worth, moral worth, and physical capacity. It gauges a man's being by the fact that he has two legs, two arms, a pair of eyes, and a pair of hands. If these hands, eyes, arms, and legs are worth twice as much in one case as in another, no matter: the fact that they are members of one body is deemed good reason enough for putting all upon an equality. It never occurs to such persons that it is God, and not man, who has made this difference, and therefore that all reflection upon the great moral fact, all abuse and animadversion in consequence of it, is rather a reflection upon the Deity than upon the creatures of God. Dependence upon the State, dependence upon association, will never raise men above the level of a beggarly support. [New York Express.]

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

The Vienna "Gazette," which has now, for the first time, taken the title of "Imperial Gazette of Austria," contains in its official part the following documents:

We, FRANCIS JOSEPH, &c. In consequence of our ordinances of August 20 last, our Council of Ministers and our Council of the Empire have entered on a serious examination of the Constitution of March 4, 1849, and have given the necessary orders so that they may be generally known and carried into immediate execution. Special laws will hereafter contain the clauses of detail; and until that takes place the laws now in vigor shall be followed.

Given at Vienna, the 31st day of December, 1851, in the fourth year of our reign. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Countersigned: SCHWARTZENBERG.

We, FRANCIS JOSEPH, by the grace of God Emperor of Austria: The decree of the 4th of March, 1849, had established certain well-defined political rights for the Archduchy of Austria above and below the Danube, the Duchy of Salzburg, the Duchy of Styria, the Kingdom of Dalmatia, the county of Goritz, Gradska, the Margraviate of Istria, and the city of Trieste, with its territory, the county of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margraviate of Moravia, the Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia, the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, with the Duchy of Auswizl and Jator, the Grand Duchy of Cracow and the Duchy of Bukowina, and lastly, the Kingdom of Dalmatia. These political rights have been submitted to a minute examination at the same time as the Constitution of 1849.

On the recommendation of our Council of Ministers, and in view of the necessity of orders so that they may be generally known and carried into immediate execution. Special laws will hereafter contain the clauses of detail; and until that takes place the laws now in vigor shall be followed.

Given at Vienna, &c. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A letter from the EMPEROR to the Prince de SCHWARTZENBERG, dated Vienna, the 31st ultimo, lays down the following principles for the organic institutions of the Empire:

The United States of the Empire of Austria, under ancient and modern historic names, form inseparable parts of the hereditary monarchy. The name of a State of the Crown shall be employed in the official language as a general designation, but in private denominations there shall always be added its special title. The extent of the States of the Crown shall be maintained with the reservation of all changes which the interest of Government may require. There shall be local authorities according to circumstances, and at the head of each district a Governor and Supreme Chief. The Communes at present existing shall be maintained. The Government reserves to itself the nomination or the confirmation of the Mayors of Communes. The members of Communal Councils shall be elected by the inhabitants of Communes. The deliberations of Municipal Councils shall not be public, but the inhabitants may examine the resolutions adopted.

There shall be drawn up, according to these principles, regulations for urban and rural communes; and in them preponderating interests must be taken into consideration. Judicial functions shall be exercised by existing authorities, and no new tribunals shall be established. The separation of the judicial from the administrative authority shall be organized. Trials of accused shall be oral, but not public; still, on the demand of the accused, or by consent of the President, a certain number of persons may be present. The jury is suppressed. Judgments shall only be pronounced by the judges; in the case of individuals accused of offences, they shall be 'guilty,' 'not guilty,' or 'discharged.' Before the superior tribunals and the Supreme Court proceedings shall take place in writing. The general civil code shall be introduced, and of the whole plain of law which has been formed, but with the precautions which the position of each province may require. The same shall be the case with respect to the penal code. In the Crown lands there shall be special statutes for the hereditary nobility of the States, and for their privileges and duties. The regulations in regard to the maintenance of the roads, the railways, and the postal service, shall be uniform. The regulations in regard to the railways, and the postal service, shall be uniform. The regulations in regard to the railways, and the postal service, shall be uniform.

NEW YORK POLICE REPORT.

The semi-annual report of GEORGE W. MATTHEW, Chief of Police for the city of New York, for the six months ending on the 31st of December, 1851, embraces a comparative statement of the number of arrests made during each month of the years 1850 and 1851, and statements of the whole number of arrests made by members of the department and description of offences from the time of its first organization to December 31st, 1851, from which it appears that there have been 180,646 persons arrested in a period of six and a half years, of whom 18,795 were for assault and battery; 25,164 for disorderly conduct; 2,645 for fighting in the street; 44,333 for intoxication; 35,048 for intoxication and disorderly conduct; and 14,800 for vagrancy. Making 140,792 for offences resulting almost entirely from the free use of intoxicating drinks.

For the six months ending on the 31st of December 18,458 arrests were made, being an increase over the previous six months of 680; consisting mostly of persons arrested for intoxication or offences resulting therefrom. There were sixteen persons arrested for murder, making thirty-six persons arrested for that offence during the year 1851. Since the first organization of the department (six and a half years) there have been one hundred persons arrested charged with the commission of the crime of murder, averaging 16½ persons for each year. It is a fact worthy of remark that of the whole number mentioned above but one murder has been committed in 6½ years with the view of obtaining money.

Mr. MATTHEW takes the opportunity again to invite the special attention of the Mayor and City Councils to the great and rapidly growing evil of youthful vagrancy, immorality, and crime existing in that community, and says that the subject demands the most effectual interference of a government conservative at once of the public interests and public morals, and of the highest exercise of enlightened philanthropy.

Bacon has the following among his "Apothegms": "Cineas was an excellent orator and statesman, and principal friend and counsellor to Pyrrhus; falling in love with him, and discussing the king's endless ambition, Pyrrhus opened himself up to him, that he tempted first his war upon Italy, and hoped to achieve it. Cineas asked him, 'Sit, what wilt thou do to me?' Then, said he, 'I will attempt Sicily.' Cineas said, 'Well, sit, what then?' said Pyrrhus, 'If the gods favor us, we may conquer Sicily and Carthage.' 'What then, sit, sit,' said Cineas. 'Ay, then, said Pyrrhus, 'we may take our rest, and sacrifice and feast every day, and may we not do so now, without all this ado?'"

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Convention of the State of Tennessee, lately in session at Nashville, adjourned without nominating a candidate either for President or Vice President, and after adopting two resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That "the Federal Union must be preserved." Resolved, That the Democrats of Tennessee are ready to meet their political brethren of the other States in National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to be supported upon the platform adopted by our party at the Baltimore Convention in 1844 and 1848, with a distinct understanding that the measures passed by the last Congress for the adjustment of the questions connected with slavery shall be faithfully adhered to and acquiesced in as a final settlement of the question.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Governor WHITEFIELD, ad interim Chief Magistrate of MISSISSIPPI, has addressed his message to the Legislature of that State. It discusses largely the policy of an extensive system of internal improvements, deriving arguments in favor of it from the experience of neighboring States, and maintaining that these improvements must be effected by the local Government, out of its own resources, and not by the Federal Government. The message makes brief allusion to the passage of the Compromise measures, and the excitement growing out of them, and to the steps taken by the State of Mississippi to consider the course rendered necessary by their enactments. Gov. WHITEFIELD, without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of the resolution of acquiescence in the compromise adopted by the Convention called by his predecessor, declares that he and the Legislature are bound to respect it as the voice of a majority of the people.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—It has been stated in the papers that a road had been made over the ice in the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, for the conveyance of the baggage, mails, &c. and the passengers to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. We learn since that the Railroad Company have successfully accomplished the novel undertaking of laying a railroad track upon the ice, and that the cars pass directly across the river, without any detention. This is the first railroad construction upon such a foundation that has probably ever been made.

MONUMENT TO COUNT PULASKI.—The Commissioners of the Greene and Pulaski Monument Lottery, by an arrangement during the past twelve years with the extensive lottery contractors and managers, J. W. MAURY & Co., of Washington, and by the accumulation of interest, have succeeded in raising about \$20,000. Seventeen thousand dollars of this sum is to be appropriated to a monument to Count PULASKI, to be erected in Chippewa square, in the city of Savannah. The remainder, with future accumulations, will be applied either to the improvement of the monument to Gen. GREENE, in Johnson square, or to the erection of a new one in its place. The corner stones of both these monuments were laid, the one in Johnson and the other in Chippewa square, on the 21st of March, 1825, by Gen. LAFAYETTE, who was then on a visit to Savannah.—*Savannah Republican.*

SCARLET FEVER.—This fearful epidemic, so destructive to the young, is prevailing to an unexampled extent in the interior of Pennsylvania. A correspondent, writing from Pittston, Luzerne county, says: "I suppose it would not be an exaggeration to say that sixty or eighty children have died of this disease within the last week, during the last six or eight weeks. Some have died at their offspring, consisting of five and sometimes six in number. The whole community is in mourning over the ruin, death has wrought, and desolation has fallen like a pall upon the hearthstones of once happy families and smiling and contented homes."

FISHING AS FISHING.—A select party of our young sportsmen started for a fishing excursion on Friday morning last—thermometer at eleven below zero—in this locality, enough, however, to cool their ardor or freeze their spirits; so, in spite of frozen ears and frostbitten noses and fingers, they put it through to Hopkinton, where, in the course of the day, they hauled out and brought home one hundred and thirty-seven luscious pickers, weighing together eighty pounds.—*Worcester Transcript.*

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.—The bed of the Mississippi river below the falls has presented a grand scene during the past few days. The ice, which forms far up the river, in coming down over the rapids and falls is crushed up, filling in against the body of ice which has formed across the channel some miles below the falls on Thursday last. By Friday morning the water had risen nearly fifteen feet, and the white field of ice had grown up almost to the foot of the fall; at this stage the body below, unable longer to sustain the enormous pressure, gave way, and the whole plain of ice moved down stream with a terrible rushing. We have been informed, by those who know, that this is the first year in the last twenty-four years that this has occurred.—*St. Anthony Express.*

SOMEWHAT PERILOUS.—The steamer Powhatan, in coming down the Potomac on Wednesday week, was placed in a somewhat perilous situation. The ice was very firm and of considerable thickness. At one time the bow shot ahead, was raised on top of the ice, and while the immediate vicinity failed to sunder the ice, the engine, although reversed, was unable to back the boat out of the perilous fix in which it was placed. We learn that it was only after several hours of activity, in which every exertion was made, that the ice was forced to give way, thus extricating the steamer, and allowing it to float on the element of its delight, rather than ride on it in a congealed state.

The situation of the Powhatan reminds us of an anecdote, told of some worthy citizen of Stafford. Many years ago, when the subject of steamboat navigation was first being mooted, and a few in successful operation on the Delaware and the North, and the State of Maryland, were expressing their opinion relative to the practicability of the scheme. Some one objected on the score that boats would not be serviceable during the winter, when the rivers were frozen. "Why, you fool," said one of the knowing, in reply, "that's the beauty of the fix; that the chief object of the steam, for they melt the ice just as they want it, and they can run at all times!"

The steamer Powhatan failed to come up to "the beauty of the invention," but nevertheless she has proved herself a capital craft.—*Virginia Herald.*

TOMATO FIGS.—We have seen and tasted (says the Boston Journal) the figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's excellent Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which he says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatoes will save this recipe, and try the experiment, if only on a small scale.

Recipe for Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and let the skin skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week. When they are dry, pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—*Mrs. Eliza Hovey.*

It is only necessary for us to add that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. MANN the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.

[Ed. Horticultural Magazine.]

The best joke going is that of the Woonsocket Patriot, which lately "shot off" the following "double-leader": That "Phillips's Fire Annihilator was probably invented to extinguish Paine's New Light!"

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1852.

The following correspondence between A. B. Corwine, Esq., United States Consul at Panama, and Mr. Edward Flint, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., received this day from Mr. Corwine, in relation to certain through tickets issued in New York, is published for the information of persons leaving that city for California, via Chagres and Panama.

Mr